

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII.....No. 33

AMUSEMENTS-TOMORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—King Henry IV.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Natalie Queen.—TODDLER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—SIX STORIES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEVEN ESCAPES.

FOUR WINDS BY HON. JACOBUS.—SCOTCH.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKEN'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—OWEN'S.—HYPNOTICISM, WALKS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—OHIO STUCK BILLY PATTERSON.

BOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Shubert's Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.—HOLIDAY IN IRELAND.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 515 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.—NIGHT'S ADVENTURES.

CAITIE'S CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLS, FANTOMAS, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLET, FANTOMAS, &c.—FANTASY PAINTER.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BULLDOG, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BULLDOG'S OATH.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BULLDOG SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Sunday, January 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The non-receipt of official intelligence from the Burnside expedition inspires those parties at Washington best acquainted with its objects with the fullest hopes of its safety and success. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Fox—expresses the opinion that the expedition has been struck a decisive blow at a point which, with the advance of General Buell into Tennessee, will cut off all communication with Virginia and the rebel States south of it. General McClellan is also satisfied that the fleet is safe, because, on the principle that bad news travels fast, it is presumed that if any failure had occurred we should have known it long ago.

No movements are reported in the Army of the Potomac, but the sanitary reports are of the most satisfactory character. The amount of sickness existing among the men does not exceed that of any other community comprised of the same number. Although the weather is very inclement the hospital returns do not show any considerable increase of patients.

Owing to the heavy storm the boat from Old Point did not arrive at Baltimore yesterday; hence we have no later news from Fort Mifflin.

In relation to the late seizure of Cedar Keys, Florida, by our troops, which gives us command of the Florida Railroad from the Keys to Fernandina, and establishes a strong point of occupation for our army, we give to-day a map of Florida, which will enable our readers to comprehend the advantage of holding such a position. Our map will also show the area enclosed in the new military department of Key West, which includes that place, the Tortugas and the mainland as far as Apalachicola on the west coast, and Cape Canaveral on the east coast, now placed under command of Brigadier General J. M. Brannan, of whom we also publish a sketch.

General Halleck has issued an important order from his headquarters at St. Louis with reference to the refusal of certain secessionists to pay their assessments for the support of oppressed fugitives, in compliance with a previous order. The recent order was called forth in the case of Mr. Engler, a merchant, whose goods had been seized under execution to satisfy the assessment. Mr. Engler had a writ of replevin served on the Provost Marshal, whereupon he and his attorney were arrested and conveyed temporarily to a military prison by command of General Halleck. A special order was at once issued by the General, directing the Provost Marshal General to send Mr. Engler beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, and to notify him not to return without permission from the Commanding General, under the penalty of being punished according to the laws of war. General Halleck takes this view of this and all similar cases, and firmly announces that, martial law having been declared in St. Louis by authority of the President of the United States, he notifies all the civil authorities, of whatever name or office, that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order from headquarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offense, and punished accordingly. He orders that the Provost Marshal General shall arrest each and every person, of whatever rank or office, who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from his headquarters, and he instructs that functionary to call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require. This is but a strict interpretation of martial law.

Our news from the Southern States to-day is interesting.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d inst. has a long editorial on the manufacturing interests of the South. It sets forth a bold statement of the need of the rebels for materials used in manufactures, which they have not, and can only get from Europe. To secure these materials, used in the arts, it proposes the organization of a grand governmental smuggling association, with a capital of fifty millions, to be invested in goods purchased in Europe, and to be sent South in vessels which are to run the federal blockade. It thinks that if one-half of the vessels thus employed should be captured, still the enterprise would pay one hundred per cent profit.

The Richmond Examiner says that Governor Letcher made a beast of himself one day last week, in going into the House of Delegates in a drunken condition, with a sgar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house and a butt for the jokes of the gallery.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild the burnt district of Charleston. The loss was ten millions.

The New Orleans Delta of the 11th inst. says

that all the towns on the lake coast are being deserted, and the inhabitants, with their negro slaves, are moving into the interior.

A telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Dispatch, dated Charleston, S. C., Jan. 22, states that twenty federal vessels were seen that day off Charleston bar. The federals were busy stripping the rigging from the hulks, evidently intending to sink more stone-laden vessels.

The Burnside expedition is exercising the minds of the rebels to a fearful extent. Their newspapers pretend, however, to ridicule the whole affair; but now and then they express their apprehensions of the operations of the expedition on the North Carolina coast. We publish to-day's HERALD some interesting articles from the rebel newspapers on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall 15th inst., with the Pacific mails, passengers and \$602,767 in treasure from California, arrived at this port last evening. She brings also interesting news from the United States of Columbia and the South American republics, full details of which may be found in the letters of our correspondents, published in another part of to-day's paper.

In our State Senate yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of half of Bellevue Hospital being appropriated to the practice of homeopathic physicians; for the incorporation of the State Homeopathic Society, and for the regulation of places of amusement in this city. A bill was introduced to prevent the sale of swill milk. A private bill for the payment of canal damages was discussed. A good portion of the day was occupied in debating the bill relative to unauthorized banking. It received various amendments, and was ordered to a third reading. The Senate adjourned to seven P. M. on Monday. In the Assembly the bill to repeal the act authorizing the publication of legal notices was reported upon favorably by the Ways and Means Committee; but their report was laid on the table. Among the bills introduced, the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express again made its appearance, it having been already rejected by the Judiciary Committee. After some discussion it was referred to the Cities Committee. Bills were also introduced to regulate the office of the Clerk of New York county; to punish frauds on laborers; to authorize justices of the peace to act as coroners; to incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution, and for the incorporation of academic and juvenile reformatories. A communication was received from the Governor in regard to volunteers honorably discharged after medical examination. A lengthy debate was indulged in over a resolution adding butter and cheese to the volunteers' rations, and it was finally adopted. The concurrent resolution already adopted by the Senate, assuming, on the part of the State, its quota of all national taxes, and requesting Congress to pass a law imposing similar assumption on all the States, was adopted. The bill enabling the Kings county Supervisors to raise money for the volunteers' families was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. The Assembly adjourned to eleven A. M. on Monday.

Thirty years ago, when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, the fathers of the gettys up of the present unholy rebellion inaugurated the work in South Carolina of destroying the Union. They were permitted to go on in their outrageous attempts to disturb the peace and quiet of the country until the 11th of December, 1832, when Old Hickory discharged a bombshell from the White House at Washington, in the shape of a proclamation, which landed in the centre of the city of Charleston, where it exploded, and so frightened the conspirators that they did not recover from their fear until twenty-eight years had elapsed, when they and their offspring again commenced their rebellious operations, which, through the imbecility of the President then in power, they had been enabled to work up into formidable proportions. The nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832 had the whole framework for a Southern confederacy cut, hewed, fitted and ready to put together; and, if Gen. Jackson had not destroyed it, a few months would have sufficed to have given the fabric proper proportions. As an evidence of this fact we give below the names of the President, Vice President and members of the Cabinet that had been selected for the formation of a provisional government:

President—John C. Calhoun.
Vice President—William C. Preston.
Secretary of State—George McDuffie.
Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Cooper.
Secretary of War—James Hamilton, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy—H. L. Pinckney.
Postmaster General—Robert Turnbull.
Attorney General—Robert G. Hayne.
The Southern confederacy was to have been inaugurated, and the above named gentlemen duly installed in their respective offices by a South Carolina Convention, which had been called to meet on the first day of March, 1833; but President Jackson spoiled their fun, as before stated, in the month of December previous.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion the Southern confederacy have lost the following named rebel generals:

Major Gen. David E. Twiggs, resigned.
Major Gen. Henry B. Jackson, resigned.
Major Gen. Robert S. Garnett, killed.
Major Gen. W. H. T. Walker, resigned.
Major Gen. Bernard E. Bee, killed.
Major Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned.
Major Gen. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned.
Major Gen. John B. Grayson, died.
Major Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed.
Major Gen. Philip K. George Cooke, committed suicide.

The following is the letter upon which Hon. Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator from Indiana, is arraigned for treason before the Senate, and on which is based the resolution for his expulsion:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.
MY DEAR SIR—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas H. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect. Very truly yours,
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.
The Hon. J. Joseph (Missouri) Journal says it can produce fifty witnesses to prove that the two resolutions that were quoted in the Senate's proceedings on Friday, 17th inst., were in the handwriting of Senator Robert Wilson.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis has seized a wagon load of candles, belonging to Saul Engles, to cover the assessment of four hundred and fifty dollars which had been levied upon him as a secessionist for the benefit of the Union refugees.

Dr. Steele, a son-in-law of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was arrested last week while on a mission as rebel despatch bearer, and is now a prisoner at Lexington, Ky.

A Massachusetts firm has a contract for making three thousand pairs of shoes for the contrabands at Fortress Monroe. The sizes for men generally range between eleven and sixteen, but the brogans for the contrabands are ordered to be of sizes between sixteen and twenty.

The Quebec papers say the volunteer militia of that city are subject to ridicule and insulting remarks as they pass through the streets. Hang the scoundrels, by all means.

In answer to a despatch from the War Department, asking how many troops can be in readiness in two weeks, the Governor of Maine says he has three full regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and five batteries of artillery, that can be ready to march in forty-eight hours.

The storm that set in on Friday evening continued throughout yesterday, and prevented the members of the Philadelphia Skating Club from

giving the New Yorkers an evidence of their skating skill. This is the more annoying as several of the gentlemen paid New York a visit last winter with a like result. We can only hope that if they should be unable to stay in the city until fair weather they may be more fortunate on the next occasion.

Skating was resumed on Friday with its usual vigor. The wind was high during the day, and blew from the northeast, and at a quarter to nine o'clock in the evening brought a storm of rain, hail and sleet, which completely cleared the pond of skaters without the assistance of the police. The number of visitors to the ice during Friday was about 25,000. Messrs. Clark and Bent, the new contractors for lighting the skating grounds, have succeeded in locating four calcium lights in such positions as to light up the whole of the upper pond from the Terrace to the Oak Bridge, making the intervening space as light as day.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 300 bales, all to spinners, and in small lots, on the basis of 33c. per lb. Some chance lots were reported under and others above this figure. Large holders were still holding off. Flour was firmly held for most grades, while sales were quite limited and prices unchanged. Wheat was firmer for good to prime qualities, while sales were made to a moderate extent. The inclemency of the weather, combined with a desire for details of European news, tended to check sales. Corn was quite firm, with sales of Western mixed at 65c. a 66c. in store and delivered. Pork was firmer, with sales of new mess at \$12 50 a \$12 75, and new prime at \$9 40. Sugars were steady, while the sales embraced 417 hhds. and 270 boxes, at unchanged prices. Coffee was quiet and sales limited to some 600 bags Rio. Freight was rather firmer for English ports, with a fair amount of engagements. The prevailing stormy and inclement weather interfered more or less with business transactions generally, especially with outdoor operations.

The Condition of the South—The Transition Period of the Rebellion.

The hopes of Jeff. Davis and the glory of his Southern confederacy have departed. That confederacy, which, in the outset, like Titibat Titmouse, promised everything to everybody, has passed its meridian, and is now in the melancholy condition of poor Micawber, waiting for "something to turn up." The suggestive facts and the blunt confessions, the sad complaints and the desperate expedients of resistance which we continue to publish from Southern newspapers that find their way to this office, present, indeed, a very gloomy prospect to the spurious Southern despotism set up at Richmond.

Thus, within the last ten days we have learned that the Burnside expedition throughout the South has created a greater panic than did Dupont's terrible bombardment and capture of the rebel forts at Port Royal, and General Sherman's occupation of the "sacred soil" of South Carolina; that the rebel authorities at Richmond are extremely perplexed what to do and where to go to repel this Burnside invasion; that they believe it contemplates the occupation of one or two of the great railway arteries which connect Virginia with North Carolina and the cotton States, but that Beauregard cannot conveniently come to the rescue, because he is "held as in a vice on the Potomac by McClellan." From the same Southern rebel sources of information it appears that the French residents of New Orleans, after waiting for the raising of Lincoln's blockade till their patience and their hopes have been exhausted, have determined in a body to evacuate that unfortunate city; that from Newbern, in North Carolina, to Galveston, in Texas, every seaboard Southern town and city is under the alarming anticipation of a federal attack at any hour of the day or the night; that "traitors" to the rebel cause are beginning to manifest their presence in various quarters; and that from the peaceable settlement of the Trent affair, dissipating the hopes of English intervention, the premium of gold, which had declined, has returned to thirty, thirty-five and forty per cent, from Richmond to New Orleans.

It does not appear that our Southern rebel organs have as yet been convinced of the defeat and death of Zollicoffer; but the rebel Congress, meantime, as if expecting a succession of military disasters, have passed a law interdicting their newspapers from the publication of any war news except by special authority. We apprehend, however, that this expedient for shutting out the light will not succeed, but that very soon the rebel rout near Somerset, and some telling blows from Burnside, will be known throughout every rebel camp from Manassas to Mobile, and in every town and hamlet of the South.

It was only the other day that the Richmond Examiner, in a slashing philippic against the inactivity of the army of Beauregard, said that this inaction had cost the Confederate army the loss of ten thousand soldiers by the diseases of the camp. This declaration, under the very nose of Jeff. Davis, indicates a fearful mortality from sickness among the rebel troops, and it is fully confirmed by the reports of eye witnesses from their camps at Memphis, Nashville, Columbus and Bowling Green. Where medicines and hospital supplies are worth their weight in gold, and where the raw recruits of the South, badly clothed and exposed to all the inclemencies of a winter campaign, are added to the sick list by thousands, they must suffer a fearful mortality. In a great camp, under bad management, such diseases as dysentery and typhoid fever soon extend into malignant epidemics. At the rebel camps in Kentucky and Virginia these diseases have existed and still prevail to a fearful degree, while our troops, east and west, better supplied and cared for, are in a remarkably healthy condition, considering the unexampled inclemencies of this trying winter in the tented field.

"Lincoln's blockade," which Jeff. Davis and his English sympathizing journals affect to regard as a mere "paper blockade" and a farce, is anything but a farce to the suffering armed traitors and people of our rebellious States. With quinine in those States at a dollar an ounce, coffee at a dollar a pound, salt at five dollars a bushel, gunpowder at three dollars a pound, and coarse boots at twenty dollars a pair, we have the strongest evidence that "Lincoln's blockade" is of itself fast reducing this rebellion to the last gasp of exhaustion. And when a leading rebel organ at Memphis flatly declares that Jeff. Davis is not the lord and master of the Southern people, it may be fairly assumed that they are getting tired of him. In regard to this blockade, some general idea of its pressure upon the rebels may be formed from the propositions of the Richmond Dispatch, for a Southern commercial combination capable of risking twenty or even fifty millions of money in the purchase of European goods, and in vessels to bear these goods into the South against all the risks of the blockade; for, says the editor, if we lose one-fourth, or even one-half by captures, the amount run in will compensate us handsomely.

We think, however, that the development of

the military programme of General McClellan will soon relieve the suffering people of the South from the necessity of any such foolish expedients. We are inclined to believe that the Burnside expedition will, in good time, smoke Beauregard out of his den at Manassas, and that then we shall have the practical development of a great Southern popular reaction in favor of the Union, beginning with the restoration of the "Old Dominion" and North Carolina, and rapidly followed up with the recovery of Tennessee and Arkansas. It is said that England and France will most probably not indulge us in our Southern blockade beyond the limit of a year, dating from the fall of Fort Sumter. Before that date, however, we expect that England and France, in every form, will cease to recognize or sympathize with this over-matured and broken down rebellion. We have the rebel armies so completely invested that when our heavy blows begin to fall they cannot escape. We shall, perhaps, be able to reopen the ports of the South to all the world on or before the 1st of May.

The Legislature and the Lobby.

We gave, a few days ago, a most delectable exposition of the management of the Albany lobby, contained in the report made by the District Attorney of the county of Albany of the evidence taken before the Grand Jury of that county against Frederick S. Littlejohn, upon an indictment "involving charges of corruption in and around the Legislature, and the expenditure of money to influence legislation." For two days the members of the Legislature, under the lead of their honorable Speaker, have been endeavoring to whitewash the lobby and clear it of the filth thrown upon it by this straightforward report.

The facts were clearly in evidence before the Grand Jury that Mr. Frederick S. Littlejohn, a brother of the ex-Speaker, was employed by committees of the Chamber of Commerce and trustees of the Dutch church to "effect the passage of a bill preventing the removal of the New York Post Office" from its present location. Let the motive of the Chamber of Commerce be what it may, it is sufficiently clear that the church trustees were peculiarly interested in this bill, for the reason that the present site of the Post Office is the church edifice of which they have charge. With the appointment of lobby agent Mr. Littlejohn received the sum of ten or fifteen thousand dollars "to influence legislation." This money he handed over to Mr. Wm. Baldwin, of Oswego, who deposited it in the New York State Bank, subject to his own or Littlejohn's checks. The shrews of the lobby war were thus secured, and by the double agency of Littlejohn and Baldwin detection was made doubtful; for it could not be proven that Baldwin had anything to do with the bill; he "kept no memorandum," and "gave no evidence" of his dealings with Littlejohn, and yet it was his checks with which Littlejohn paid his lobby expenses. This nice little arrangement being made, the lobby business was commenced in earnest.

It is clearly in evidence also that Mr. C. D. Easton, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, received a check for \$25 upon Mr. Baldwin. He "does not know what the check was for," but Mr. Sweetland gave it to him, and "said Mr. Littlejohn had sent it." Mr. Silas H. Sweetland, of Troy, testifies that he "used his influence to a certain extent to effect the passage of the New York Post Office bill;" that he "received forty-five dollars for ten days' work, from, he believes, Mr. F. S. Littlejohn," and that, as part of his "work," he "conversed with" several Senators "about the Post Office bill." Mr. L. B. Sessions, a brother of a Senator, deposed that he was a Clerk of the Senate; was "interested in the Post Office bill, and received money on its passage," which money he "drew on a check given him by F. S. Littlejohn." Mr. Sessions "received \$5,000," which he "took as a matter of course," but did not pay any money to members, though he "might have paid something to outsiders, but does not recollect." Mr. George W. Bull swears that he was a reporter of the Commercial Advertiser; that he "was to receive compensation" for "letting the Post Office bill alone" in his correspondence; that he "found in his hat a check for \$250" after he had "let the bill alone," and he "believes that Mr. F. S. Littlejohn put the check in his hat." Mr. C. S. Underwood, Journal Clerk of the House, gave evidence that he "received \$175 from Mr. Littlejohn—\$20 for printing, and the rest, he believed, was a present for getting the bill up to the Senate and the Governor promptly;" and Mr. Underwood further significantly explains that "some bills were read, during the last session, out of their order, without the knowledge of the House." Finally, Mr. Abraham Van Vechten testifies that, as attorney and counsellor, he was "employed by Mr. F. S. Littlejohn on the New York Post Office bill, and charged \$250 for his services," but that he "never in his life paid any money, directly or indirectly, to any member of the Legislature to influence legislation."

Now, if these facts, sworn to before the Grand Jury, prove anything at all, they trace the money expended to "influence legislation" back to Mr. Littlejohn, and through him directly to the Chamber of Commerce and the trustees of the Dutch church; and they show how this money was used to employ men to "converse" with members to "let the bill alone," and for other purposes "involving corruption in and around the Legislature." Each of the witnesses, even to Mr. Littlejohn himself, had the privilege of telling his own story, of putting his case in the best possible light, and then of swearing to the facts. What, then, does the Legislature do with this evidence during two days' debates? Why, whitewashing has never been so generally practiced before since paint was invented. Mr. Pierce moved a resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Elections and Privileges, "to give such parties as feel themselves aggrieved in the matter a further hearing." That is to say, all the persons implicated may tell their stories before the committee, and have the tales published, and then the matter will be squelched. Whitewash! Mr. Alvord makes a speech, declaring that he never received any money from Littlejohn for lobby services; but at the close of the session "Mr. Littlejohn said I had been useful to him during the session in a variety of ways, and begged my acceptance of \$200." More whitewash! Mr. Royal Phelps speaks as Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and says that the Chamber, as a body, had nothing to do with the Post Office bill. But the evidence, Mr. Phelps—the evidence! Then Mr. Scholefield moved the previous question, to shut off debate; but after more talking and more whitewashing the House

adjourned. The next day Mr. Pruyn defended Mr. Underwood, the Journal Clerk, and attacked Mr. Alvord; and then Mr. Speaker Raymond came down from his seat and made an oration. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce, as a Chamber, and the Dutch church, as a church, never lobbied, and suggested that "privileged persons"—that is, select members of the lobby—"be allowed to make explanations before legislative committees, and that all other interference be prohibited!" This is simply legalizing the lobby and putting its control into Speaker Raymond's hands—which is, perhaps, just what he is after.

So the Legislature and the lobby have become identical. The lobbying Aldermen, the lobbying Times, the lobbying Chamber of Commerce, the lobbying public printer, the lobbying West Washington and Gansevoort jobs, the lobby counsellors and the lobbying Dutch church, all have their representatives this year in the Senate or the Assembly; and thus the Legislature, in whitewashing the lobby, is, in effect, whitewashing itself. The public has, therefore, little improvement to expect "in and around the Legislature."

The Prussian Note on the Trent Affair.

Never, perhaps, in any international question, was there such wonderful apparent unanimity as there is between the Powers of Europe in the case of the present apprehended war between the United States and England. France has spoken in favor of peace. Austria has spoken on the same side, and now Prussia has given utterance to her opinions. Austria is not a maritime Power, and has little interest in the question of rights of neutrals. Her interest lies on land, and she needs the aid of England to preserve her national existence against the insidious approaches of Napoleon. Prussia has both a maritime interest and the same kind of interest as Austria.

Tuesday we published the despatch of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he deprecates the idea of war between the American republic and Great Britain. He says, although England alone is immediately affected, "still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutrals is at the same time called in question." And again: "Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity and in the most decided manner in favor of the injured party." The letter concludes by expressing the King of Prussia's desire "to advocate the cause of peace with President Lincoln in the most emphatic manner," in the hope that his Majesty may "contribute to a peaceable solution of a conflict out of which the greatest dangers may spring." All this supposes that the American government ordered the capture of Mason and Slidell, and that it would probably hold them in spite of the reclamations of England, or what was of more importance to the United States, the consistency of our national record, always identified with the rights of neutrals. Prussia and the other Powers of Europe will be greatly surprised to find their apprehensions unfounded. America is true to her antecedents, and sacrificed a mere temporary advantage for the sake of her historical character.

All the continental Powers of Europe are naturally in favor of neutral rights, because they are all in antagonism to England, which always trampled down their rights as neutrals, merely because she had the power. France is on the side of neutrals, and will rejoice that the United States has yielded the point; for otherwise the French government could be placed in a false position before the world—the enemy of her ancient friend and ally, in the interest of her old hereditary foe. The desire of the Emperor of the French is that the United States should go to war with England on some point that would keep him out of the complication. He desires war between the United States and England, but he does not wish to appear in the matter. It is known that even so far back as June last he proposed to England to recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy. England then refused, as for political reasons she did not wish to take the lead. What is his motive in desiring war between the American and British governments? Simply because such a conflict would enable him to carry out the Napoleonic ideas of conquest in Europe. And why is Austria opposed to a war between America and England? Just for the same reason that Napoleon desires it. Austria would be blotted out of the map of Europe. Why does Prussia fear such a war? Because, in addition to her maritime interests, Prussia and all the German States would be humbled, and the Rhine would become the boundary of France. England would be so engaged on this side of the Atlantic that she would be powerless on the other side, and France would have everything her own way.

This is the reason why Louis Napoleon has committed Spain and England to a war in Mexico; and if he could only find England embarked, in addition, in a war with the United States, how delighted he would be. Then he would find some pretext for a war in Europe, and would say to the Allies, "I must leave you to take care of yourselves. More important interests imperatively summon the arms of France elsewhere." Such is the programme of Napoleon; and the only way in which these European schemes can be effectually baffled is to make quick and effectual work of the war for the Union.

The Tribune on Emancipation in Jamaica.

The Tribune recently contained an editorial article in which it is attempted to show that the island of Jamaica has become a paradise in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves there. This is a specimen of the statements which that unscrupulous journal daily thrusts down the throats of its ignorant and fanatical readers. According to the testimony of all intelligent and reliable tourists who have visited the island, including American abolitionists, the united testimony of British journals and British statesmen, Jamaica, from having been almost a paradise, has been turned into a waste, howling wilderness by emancipation. By the efforts of the fanatical Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton and others, that measure was carried in 1834, at a cost of \$100,000,000 to the British nation. The statesmen yielded to the pressure because they calculated the example would be contagious in this country, and because they could the better carry out their schemes to break up our Union, in co-operation with abolitionists of New England. What is the result? Jamaica is ruined, as the Southern States would be by the same process. In a single year, that of 1852, the number of sugar estates abandoned was 199; coffee estates, 162; country seats, 520—making in all nearly 400,000 acres. Dr. King describes the evidences of decay as "neglected fields, crumbling houses, fragmentary fences

and noiseless machinery," and he says he "rode for miles over fertile ground which, used to be cultivated and is now lying waste."

Another writer, and he an American abolitionist, admitted, on his visit to the island in 1850, that "her magnificent plantations of sugar and coffee are running to weeds," "her inhabitants are miserably poor, and daily sinking deeper and deeper into the utter helplessness of abject want." Why is this? Because Cuffee will not work, but lies on his back in the sun, eating the natural fruits.

The Tribune boasts that the island now imports considerably. We had supposed that the exports of a nation were the best proof of its prosperity and its usefulness to the world. Jamaica, indeed, now imports; for, though productive to a fabulous extent, yet it imports most of the necessities of life: What does it export? The island now produces but 40,000 hogheads of sugar annually, which is a falling off of more than fifty per cent since emancipation, the number of hogheads in 1834 being 84,766. The same ruin has followed abolition in Hayti. In 1791, just before emancipation and the bloody massacre, that island exported 163,405,220 lbs. of sugar; in 1822 the exports were only 652,541 lbs. In 1825 the value of the whole exports of the island had fallen off by a million of dollars from those of 1822, and in 1850 they were only about half what they were in 1822. Now they are worth little or nothing, and the negroes are returning to African barbarism, while Cuba, which retains the system of slave labor, is in a highly prosperous condition. Here are stubborn facts, which no fanatical cant can gainsay.

If Greeley wants to get a true account of the condition of Jamaica, let him read a work published in London two years ago, entitled "The West Indies and the Spanish Main, by Anthony Trollope," and endorsed by the London Times as a trustworthy book. In an article commenting thereon, the Times arrives at the following conclusions, after a trial of twenty-seven years of emancipation:—"The negro is a lazy animal, without any foresight, and therefore requiring to be led and compelled. He is decidedly inferior, very little raised above a mere animal." "He is void of self-reliance, and is the creature of circumstances, scarcely fitted to take care of himself; has no care for to-morrow; has no desire for property strong enough to induce him to labor; lives from hand to mouth. In Jamaica emancipation has thrown enormous tracts of land out of cultivation, and on these the negro squats, getting all that he wants with very little trouble, and sinking in the most resolute fashion back to the savage state." Can the South afford that four millions of negroes should do this? Can the North afford it? Can the civilized world afford it?

Predictions and History Within a Year.

The country is making history every day in these troublous times. Since the summer of 1860 our nation has travelled over fifty years of experience. Every day since that time new and unexpected developments have bewildered the people, and no one could blame the most acute and wise of journalists if he were sometimes at fault in his predictions of coming events. We have something to congratulate ourselves upon in the fact that the HERALD has been so generally and so uniformly correct.

For ourselves, we never have claimed to be a prophet or the son of a prophet, and if we have ever predicted future occurrences, it has been from the auguries of common sense and the teachings of history and experience, and not from any dealings with tripods or study of the art magic. Several of the rebel journals have given us credit for prophetic ken, however, and then attempted to disprove our predictions; and a day or two ago one of our city contemporaries essayed to follow this treacherous example. It published a collection of extracts from the HERALD's editorials during the months of November, 1860, and January, February and March, 1861, and it then gravely assured its readers that, prophet as we are, we were wrong in our anticipations, and that none of the events we predicted ever came to pass. So, it concludes, we are not a Saul among the tribe of soothsayers after all.

Well, we certainly never claimed to be, and do not desire that oracular reputation any more than we do the fame of the "Little Villain" as a racer and a rebel. But see for a moment how our contemporary disproves its own trumpeted charges. What were the predictions we are accused of hazarding? Why, that "one hundred thousand workmen would be thrown out of employment" by the outbreaking of civil war. Were they not? And, if it had not been for the armies of employment, in and out of the army, which the war itself opened, would they not be out of employment now? We predicted "mobs." Were there not mobs in most of our principal cities and throughout the country? Did not mobs assail newspaper offices in New York, offices and private dwellings in Philadelphia, peace meetings in New Jersey, public gatherings in Connecticut, and so on throughout most of the Northern States? We predicted a revulsion in banks and business. Did it not come? We predicted "strife, confusion and bankruptcy." Were we right or wrong?

Why, the facts are as evident as light. Every form of commercial disaster came upon the land during the trying times of the first armed assaults of rebellion. Half the business of the country was paralyzed. Half the business firms of this city were bankrupt. Until, in August last, the banks loaned one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the government; until the decrease of imports saved to the country seventy millions of dollars a year, and gave our own manufacturers a chance; until the government gave six hundred thousand men military employment and began spending over a million of dollars a day; until war opened a thousand channels of industry unknown before—what was the condition of the country and the people? Look back a little and you will see that we were not so far out of the way after all, and that most of our predictions have become history.

As for the rest, look ahead. All experience proves that, as a nation cannot plunge suddenly from profound peace to a determined, costly war without convulsions and a jarring of the machinery of trade, commerce and manufacture, so the change back again from war to peace is not unattended with confusion and disaster. The history of English finances shows that the end of a war is as often attended with commercial disturbance as its commencement, as a storm is more furious just before its cessation. They read little, observe little, and reflect little, who consider that a great nation like this can assume the undertaking of an im-